

returning after it is apparently conquered is what the sufferer wants to know. There are a few common sense, very simple rules to follow if rheumatism is to be driven out of the system. If these rules are followed when Allenrhu is being taken, the chances of overcoming this trouble in a shorter period of time is enhanced. Allenrhu is a medicine compounded in such a manner that experience of years shows that it has a helpful influence over acute rheumatism.

* * * Many rheumatic sufferers are sad and depressed and it is hard to blame them for it. * * * It isn't absolutely necessary to follow these rules when taking Allenrhu and very few people do follow them, but right living helps, as every doctor will tell you, and if you can shorten the duration of the attack by doing all you can to help, it is, of course for your own good. * * * As a general rule Allenrhu (liquid) will be found sufficient for all ordinary cases of acute rheumatism," were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On June 20, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

16863. Misbranding of Foley's cold and grippe tablets. U. S. v. 22 Packages of Foley's Cold & Grippe Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23397. I. S. No. 05345. S. No. 1547.)

On February 14, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 22 packages of Foley's cold and grippe tablets, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Milwaukee, Wis., alleging that the article had been shipped by Foley & Co., Chicago, Ill., on or about January 19, 1929, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Wisconsin, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the tablets consisted essentially of acetanilid, a cinchonine compound, capsicum, and an extract of a laxative plant drug.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing in the labeling, (carton) "Grippe Tablets * * * For Grippe Neuralgia * * * Used for * * * Grippe, Neuralgia * * * For * * * Neuralgia follow the same directions until relieved," (display carton containing one dozen boxes) "Grippe Tablets * * * For Grippe, Neuralgia," and (circular) "Grippe Tablets," were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On June 21, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

16864. Misbranding of Pneumo-Phthysine. U. S. v. 39 Dozen Small Packages, et al., of Pneumo-Phthysine. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 23455. I. S. No. 01574. S. No. 1608.)

On February 25, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 39 dozen small packages, 8 dozen medium packages, 1 dozen large packages, and 18 dozen extra small packages of Pneumo-Phthysine, remaining unsold in the original packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Pneumo-Phthysine Chemical Manufacturing Co., from Chicago, Ill., in part on or about January 21, 1929, and in part on or about February 13, 1929, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of clay, glycerin, creosote, and small amounts of guaiacol, methyl salicylate, formaldehyde, and a quinine compound.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing in the labeling, (jar label) "Pneumo-Phthysine * * * Pneumo-

Phthysine Chem. Mfg. Co.," (carton) "Pneumo-Phthysine * * * The Endermic Treatment of Acute Febrile Toxemias with Pneumo-Phthysine * * * Pneumo-Phthysine Chemical Mfg. Co.," (circular) "Exceptional Value in the Treatment of Acute [Fever] and Local Inflammations Pneumo-Phthysine * * * Pneumo-Phthysine should be applied over the seat of the disease * * * when it is used to reduce the temperature in any condition it may be applied with best results to abdomen or chest. * * * Pneumo-Phthysine when used as an Antipyretic, should be spread on * * * chest or abdomen * * * and allowed to remain until the temperature is reduced or * * * the plaster may be * * * repeated * * * to keep fever down within reasonable limits. Pneumo-Phthysine in Mastitis Pharyngitis, Croup or Tonsillitis. Apply on thin cloth, large enough to extend well over surface of area involved. * * * Pneumo-Phthysine in Bronchitis, Pleurisy or Coughs * * * Apply same as in Pneumonia. The early and persistent use of Pneumo-Phthysine in Coughs * * * will give prompt relief and favorably influence a condition which might otherwise terminate in Pneumonia. * * * Pneumo-Phthysine in Pneumonia. Spread * * * enough to cover * * * chest * * * Application may be * * * repeated as needed to keep pain and fever under control. Pneumo-Phthysine in Pelvic or Abdominal Inflammations, Typhoid Fever. Spread * * * on thin cloth, enough to cover the abdomen * * * Repeat as needed to control pain and temperature. The period of convalescence will be greatly reduced by the persistent application of Pneumo-Phthysine in Typhoid Fever. Pneumo-Phthysine in Abscess, Felon, Carbuncle, Rheumatic Swelling, Orchitis, and Epididymitis * * * Apply thick to parts affected. * * * Repeat application as needed to control pain and swelling. Pneumo-Phthysine in Measles, Whooping Cough, Scarlet Fever, Apply to front of chest as in Pneumonia. * * * Pneumo-Phthysine (Numo-Tysine) The Endermic Antipyretic for Treatment of Acute Febrile Diseases," were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On July 11, 1929, the Pneumo-Phthysine Chemical Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant to be relabeled under the supervision of this department upon the execution of a good and sufficient bond.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

16865. Misbranding of Solomon Whitfield Smith's venereal medicine. U. S. v. 2 Dozen Packages of Solomon Whitfield Smith's Venereal Medicine. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23906. I. S. No. 03979. S. No. 2106.)

On or about August 2, 1929, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 2 dozen packages of Solomon Whitfield Smith's venereal medicine, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped by S. W. Smith & Co., from Valdosta, Ga., on or about August 31, 1928, and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Florida, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of turpentine oil, copaiba, copper sulphate, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the carton and bottle labels, and in the accompanying circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, (carton) "Venereal Medicine for Gonorrhoea & Syphilis," (bottle label) "Venereal Medicine," (circular) "Venereal Medicine for Gonorrhoea-Syphilis, Gonorrhoeal Rheumatism, and General Blood Diseases * * * if used as directed we feel assured that the results will justify our confidence in it," were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On September 17, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*